Continued from First Page

party had always been long on promise and short on performance. (Applause and laughter.) He caperformance. (Applause and laughter.) He call that immediately after election, without waiting the Cleveland Administration to go out— Made in different finishes and with enamel. Made only by ause)-"the Republicans promised a tide of sperity which should sweep over the country up to the chins of the people. (Laughter.) Where is it?" he shouted.

W. A. Stone (Rep., Penn.)-It's coming.

WHAT THEY ARE GOING TO DO ABOUT IT. Mr. Clark (resuming)-It seems to have stuck A case of arrested development (Laughter.) He said he wanted to ask the Republicans some questions. "Why didn't you allow an examination of the bill? Were you afraid of the exposure that would follow? I am inclined to think that's the reason." (Democratic applause.) Mr. Clark wanted to know what the House was going to do after the Tariff bill had been passed. "Are going to sit around and look at each other? stablish a mutual admiration society and devote time to its affairs? Why didn't you give the members a chance to spread their oratorical (Laughter.) You could pass these bills whenever you wanted to-you have the votes, an I we can't prevent it. But, as you won't do that, I'll tell you what we'll do. If we can keep our me bers together here, we'll have you voting half the and busy the other half explaining your votes or the reasons why you weren't in your

Mr. Clark said in conclusion that he had a few suggestions to make regarding the rules. "In the Congress the present Speaker established what he called a quorum-counting rule. And I want to say that I think he was right. (Loud ap-There is no spectacle more ridiculous to my mind than that of a man at least twenty-five ars old, who some one believes is worthy of being sent to Congress, sitting in his place, and when clerk calls his name returns a glassy stare and gives no other sign of animation. (Laughter.) That quorum-counting will form the cornerstone of the Speaker's career."

Just at this juncture Mr. Clark's time expired, and the Speaker's gavel fell at the phrase compli-Mr. Reed was unable to contain himself, and the House shouted itself hourse at the

W. A. Stone (Rep., Penn.) said Mr. Clark ought secured enough time to state his suggestions. were that the members should be "docked" for absence and fined for refusing to vote. "Add these to your quorum-counting rule," he said, "Il have a perfect machine. And we'll keep our here and make it mighty lively for (Great laughter.)

Livingston (Dem., Ga.) said that, notwithstanding Mr. Cleveland's objection to the seed dis-tribution provided for in the bill, so long as the farmers of this country wield any influence in the House the appropriation for that distribution will increase rather than diminish.

Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.), a member of the Committee on Agriculture, said, closing the disssion, that there was no reason, aside from the necessity of emphasizing objection to the methof considering it, why any man should vote against the bill. The committee believed it was an econemical measure, and provided for the best administration of the Department.

THE AGRICULTURAL BILL PASSED. The bill was read, and then passed without a

of the Indian Appropriation bill, the last of the quartet. Mr. Sherman (Rep., N. Y.), chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs in the last Concress, explained briefly that the bill did not meet his full approval nor that of other members of the committee, but it was not so far wrong that he could not recommend its passage. The total unt appropriated was \$7,670,220 87.

Sayers (Dem., Tex.) asked about the paragraph relating to the mineral lands in the Uncompanies Reservation in Utah, containing gli-sonite. Mr. Sherman said it was in the bill; it did not meet his approval, and he wished it were not

he paragraph was opposed by Messrs. Cooper pp. Wis.), Holman (Dem., Ind.), and Maddox im., Ga.), on the ground that the deposits of onite (or bitumen or asphalt) should be sold to highest bidder.

T. Sayers characterized the proposition in the sayers characterized the proposition in th

glisonite (or bitumen or asphalt) should be soid to the highest bidder.

Mr. Sayers characterized the proposition in the bill as "sheer, barefaced robbery," and he appealed to the House "to rise and assert its right in the equal legislation of Congress." (The paragraph was added by the Senate and, after a struggle in the House, accepted by that body.)

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio) called attention to the asphait business as showing the value and importance of the glisonite lands. Triniada asphalt, he said, was controlled by a corporation in this country which paid \$7.40 a ton for it and sold it at from \$28 to \$40 a ton. The glisonite in Utah would come into competition with that asphalt, and nable cities to pave their streets at much less expense than at present.

nable cities to pave their according to pave their than at present.

Messrs, Cannon (Rep., Ill.) and Sherman (Rep., N. Y.) urged the passage of the bill as it stood. Yhe proposition, Mr. Cannon said, was in harmony with the mineral laws under which great bodies of land had been disposed of, and there was no reason for making a chanse with respect to these claims.

Mr. Sherman said that the bill restricted the number of cames any one person could take, which had of caims any one person could take, which had been done before. If the paragraph went out the bill the lands could not be taken, as they a part of an Indian reservation.

AGAINST OPENING THE LANDS.

Mr. Sherman asked unanimous consent to strike out the paragraph opening the gilsonite lands on the Uncompangre reservation in Utah to entry under laws, and that Mr. Bartholdt (Rep., Mo.), who had previously objected, be permitted to Mo.), who had previously objected, be permitted to make a statement. Agreement was given and Mr. Bartholdt said to the House that he had objected to striking out the proposition for the reason that he was profoundly impressed with the justice of it, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Sayers), who had declared it to be robbery, to the contrary notwithstanding. He characterized it as coriminal neglect or a crime that those lands, which not a bird or heast could live upon, had not been pot a bird or heast could live upon, had not been perfecte of the Indians, he said, because there were held in the containing a similar provision, the Democratic and the containing a similar provision, the Democratic

is the second fire called the continued and working men waid. Mr. Bartholdt continued at private enterprise "What," he asked, "would the aspect and condition of the country were it for private enterprise and private investment?" as true, he said, that some St. Louis gentlemen working a mine in the neighborhood of the revailon, but all that they wanted, he assured House, was that the reservation might be opened that a railroad could be built to their property, thus enable them to enter into competition with corporation controlling the foreign product.

THE INDIAN BILL ALSO PASSED.

Mr. Bartholdt withdrew his objection, the para taph was stricken out and the bill passed. In the course of a discussion on a resolution offered by Mr. Cannon to make the appropriation for mileage, etc., immediately available, Mr. Hol-man objected, declaring it to be the intention of the resolution to pay double mileage for the extra the resolution to pay double mileage for the extra resion as well as for the regular session. Mr. Powers (Rep., Vt.) asked Mr. Holman if he ad taken the mileage voted by the LHIId Congress or each of its three sessions. Mr. Holman's reply could be heard only a few



WHEN CONGRESS

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feet away. Being asked to repeat it, Mr. Holman raising his voice, said: The genisman from diana declines to answer the impertinent question the gentleman from Vermont." (Great laugh Mr. Cannon, responding to Mr. Holman, said under the law members of Congress were entited mileage for every regular session of Congrand, being so entitled, it was the best thing, most manly, to go up and take it. (Applause.) MILEAGE VOTED.

opponents not being able to muster votes enough to secure the yeas and nays.

Another joint resolution was offered by Mr. Cannon, and agreed to making immediately available the appropriation for the payment of session em-

non, and agreed to making immediately available the appropriation for the payment of session employes of Congress.

On motion of Mr. Evans (Rep., Ky.) a resolution was agreed to continuing the existence of the joint Congressional commission to investigate the question of permitting the use of free alcohol in the arts and manufactures.

At 3:50 o'clock the House adjourned until 10 o'clock on Monday.

OFFICE-SEEKERS BESIEGE MR. HOBART.

BUT HE REFUSES TO INDORSE ANY APPLICATIONS OR MIX UP IN ANY CONTROVERSIES.

Washington, March 20.-Vice-President Hobart made brief calls on the Secretaries of State, War and the Navy this morning. He said he had been fairly inundated with letters begging his indorse-ment on applications for office, but he had been compelled to adopt the uniform rule of declining to interfere in controversies and to refer all applicants to their State delegations. This enabled him to devote indispensable study to the rules of the Senate and its legislation. At the War Department he met Senator Hanns, who was also going the Cabiner requests alone.

HIGHER RATES ON GRANITE WANTED.

REPRESENTATIVES OF NEW-ENGLAND MANU-FACTURERS ASK THAT 100 PER CENT BE LEVIED.

Washington, March 20 .- The duty on granite the new Tariff bill is 40 per cent ad valorem. To increase this duty to 100 per cent if possible is the the visit to Washington of James Thompson, the president of the Granite Manufacturers' Association of Quincy, Mass. Mr. Thompson is accompanied by John Shaw, of Boston, a memlanders had a long conference this morning with Mr. Tawney, of Minnesota; Mr. Dolliver, of Iowa, and other members of the Ways and Means Committee. They explained the methods of the Ameri can trust, which controls the importations of the submitted documentary evidence to show that six of the seventeen members of the trust have protested strongly against any increases in the rate They pointed out the difficulties under which the American manufacturer labors. It was ite receives wages averaging \$2 a day. In Sweden and Scotland the granite-worker receives wages not exceeding \$1 a day. A piece of finished granite which costs when shipped from Scotland \$100 car pay an ad valorem duty of 40 per cent and be sold in this country for \$140, where the finished product

in this country for \$140, where the finished product of America would cost, owing to the difference in the price of labor, \$200. It was also shown that Scoten granite could be laid down in Calcago at a chesper freight rate than from the Ortonyille mines in this country.

Consequently, they assert, the matter of distance is no protection to the American manufacturers. Mr. Tawney thinks the American manufacturer should be protected by a duty of 15 cents a cubic foot and 50 per cent ad valorem. He will use his best endeavors with the committee to secure a higher rate than is afforded in the new bill, but the other members of the committee show unwillingness to extend the rate beyond 49 per cent. Mr. Dolliver, for example, quoted the argument made in the noss to extend the rate beyond 49 per cent. Mr. Dolliver, for example, quoted the argument made in the House by General Spinola, of New-York, against the protection on granite which was given in the McKinley bill. General Spinola excitedly explained, when this paragraph was reported, that the Republicans were not merely content with taxing people outrageously while they lived but even taxed them after their death. Mr. Dolliver thought this argument might be used again, if a higher duty were imposed, and this conclusion seems to be general.

COMMANDER MULLAN ACCUSED.

Washington, March 20.-Rumors which recently er Dennis W. Mullan, causing his detachment as commandant of the Pensacola Navy Yard several weeks ago, are to be investigated, and for that purpose a court of inquiry, of which Captain Norman, H. Farquhar is the sole member and Assisiant Judge-Advocate-General Charles H. Lauchheimer, United States Marine Corps, is judge-advocate, has been ordered from Washington to meet at the Pensacola Navy Yard next Thursday. The precise nature of the reports is not divulged, but they are said to relate to occurrences while the officer commanded the yard during the last year which would seriously affect his standing if verified. Commander Mulan was one of the heroes of the Samoan disaster in March, 1883, when the Trenton, the Vandalia and the Nipsic and two German gunboats were forced upon the beach and ground to pieces. He was in command of the Nipsic, and, by a curious coincidence, Captain Farquhar, who will now investigate the rumors concerning him, commanded the flagship Trenton at the time. purpose a court of inquiry, of which Captain Nor-

TWO STATE DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS. Washington, March 20.-Two legal contracts of the State Department have gone into effect. Sec retary Olney, just before the close of his term, enyer of this city, to revise Wharton's "International Law Digest," bringing that elaborate compilation Law Digest," bringing that elaborate compliation of diplomatic procedure and precedent down to date. The Diplomatic and Censular bill, approved by President Cleveland on February 29, carried \$19,600 to be immediately available for this work. The contract was made within the next few days and the work has already begun. Secretary Shermin to-day executed a contract with his son-line law, James McCallum, to edit the laws of the present Congress, for which an appropriation of \$3,000 is available. He succeeds Henry Bryan, who has done the work, either as contractor or subcontractor, for the last twelve years.

LOST HIS COAT AT THE WHITE HOUSE. Washington, March 29.-Congressman Henry C. Van Voorhis, of Zanesville, Ohio, lost a valuable overcoat at the White House to-day. He left it in the reception corridor while he went into the Presi-When he came out the coat was gone, and in its place was an undesirable substitute. Four years ago several much-worn hats were traded Four years ago several much-worn hats were traded for good headgear belonging to Democrats who crowded the White House as Republicans are crowding it now. Senator George, of Mississippi, and Representative Holman, of Indiana, were among the unfortunates, and the sight of Mr. George walking down Pennsylvania-ave, with a red handkerchief tied around his head has not been forgotten by those who witnessed it.

MR. OSBORNE TAKES THE OATH OF OFFICE. Washington, March 20.-The new Consul-General at London, W. McK. Osborne, is the first of the foreign appointees of the Administration to enter upon his work. He took the oath of office at the State Department to-day, and immediately began to acquire knowledge of his new office in the hope of being able to relieve Consul-General Collins at the earliest possible moment. As soon as he can be made familiar with the routine he will sail for London.

SETTLING UP WITH MR. CLEVELAND. Washington, March 20.-The Treasury Department closed its accounts with Grover Cleveland to-day. Secretary Gage signed a warrant in favor of Mr. Cleveland for \$27 78, the balance due to him on his salary as President, and it will be malled to him at Princeton, N. J., on Monday. This bal-ance completes the £28,000 to which Mr. Cleveland was entitled for his four years' services.

MR. HEATH ASSUMES HIS DUTIES. Washington, March 20.-The new First Assistant Postmaster-General, Perry Heath, was sworn in about 11 o'clock to-day, and entered upon the duties of his office. Frank Jones, the outgoing official, will remain in Washington a week or ten days and then go to Chicago to practise law.

THE MASCOTTE'S SHAFT BROKEN.

Key West, March 20.—The Plant Line steamer Mascotte, Captain Allen, from Tampa, Fla., for Havana, has arrived here with a broken shaft. is probable that the company's agents will arrange for transfer of passengers and mails to another steamer.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush At near Pulson St.

QUEEN LIL'S ABDICATION.

GENERAL HARTWELL, WHO DRAFTED IT, TELLS THE STORY.

SHE SIGNED THE PAPER WITH FULL KNOWLEDGE

OF ITS CONTENTS, AND NO MISREPRESENTA-

TIONS WERE MADE TO HER

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, March 20 .- Some days ago a "procamation" was issued by Julius Palmer, chamberlain and major dome to ex-Queen Lilluokalant of Hawaii, declaring that she never had legally abdicated the throne and that the abdication signed by her was irregular, given under duress and void. The paper of abdication signed by the ex-Queen was drafted by General Alfred S. Hartwell, of Honolulu, who is now in this city. General Hartwell, when asked this afternoon for a statement concerning the ex-Queen's abdication, replied:

"I drafted the ex-Queen's abdication and jurat of allegiance to the Republic of Hawaii and abfuration of the monarchy under the following circumstances: Paul Neuman, her legal adviser, who ame to Washington in the winter of 1893, holding her power of attorney; Samuel Parker, her late Prime Minister, a Hawaiian, and Charles Wilson, the last marshal under the monarchy, came to my office the day of her arrest and told me that sh had intended to abdicate before, but had delayed for Mr. Widemann to talk it over with her, and that they wanted me to draw the paper. I told them that if I drew it there would be no reading between the lines, and asked if she meant it and approved of their coming to me. They said she did and that was the kind of document that was wanted. I told them it would not prevent her trial, which would soon come off. They said they knew it and that her idea was that things would settle down and there would be no further trouble if she would resign, and that this was her object.

tions as I could find, and drew up the document approved verbatim. Wilson took it to Liliuokalani, who proposed some trivial change, which made, and a second draft was drawn, which Wilson also submitted to her. At her request another inconsiderable change was made, and a third draft was prepared, which was submitted to her and returned to me by Wilson, who informed me that it final copy, which was made. The earlier drafts, written in a clear, conveyancer's hand by my assistant, are in his possession in Honolulu.

"The three men wanted me to be one of the attesting witnesses, which I declined to be, but at their request I was present when the document was presented by Neuman to the ex-Queen, who, in a clear voice and calm and dignified manner, stated understood the contents of the document and desired to sign and acknowledge it, which she proceeded to do before a notary, Mr. Stanley, who present at the request of Messrs, Neuman, Parker and Wilson. There were also present upon that occasion Mr. Widemann, her stanch friend, and William C. Irwin, a partner of Claus Spreckels and an intelligent Hawaiian lawyer. Mr. Wilson then tock the document and asked me to accompany him to President Dole, which I did. He handed the Aberdeen Scotch granite to the United States, and paper to Mr. Dole, who quietly remarked that it would be placed upon the files. "Mr. Dole and his Cabinet did not know of the

abdication papers until they were finally completed and executed. No misrepresentation was made to induce Liliuokalani to take this step. I did not see her until she acknowledged the instrument, and the gentlemen who were about her and talked with her the subject and who were her friends would not, I am confident, have misled her. The document was published in the Hawalian and English though people said she would have been wise in taking the step earlier, thereby, perhaps, preventing

flectual way of illustrating it than by samexing lawaii. It would cost the United States nothing o do this; instead of Hawaii being an expense, it could add to the National revenues. There would e no more flourishing or desirable portion of the hited States than that little group of Islands. It nonsense to say that the conglomerate population there is an obstacle. Hawaii, notwithstandig its Chinese and Japanese, would be governed by the United States with as much case as is any aurth-rate municipal organization."

JAPANESE OFFICIALS INDIGNANT. EX-MINISTER THURSTON'S STATEMENTS DENIED

AT THE LEGATION IN WASHINGTON. Washington, March 20.—Statements recently r by ex-Minister Thurston, of Hawali, regarding the dangers which he alleges Hawaii has cause to dread ands, have aroused some indignation among mobers of the Japanese Legation in this city. T say that Mr. Thurston is mistaken both in his facts and in his conclusions. The Japanese Government has no design on Hawaii, and there is nothing in the present or past condition of affairs in the islands which in the remotest degree justines such an allegation. When the Japanese first went to Hawaii in considerable numbers it was in compliance with the demand for labor on the sugar plantations. They went under the terms of a convention, made only after repeated requests from the Hawaiian Government, and entered into somewhat rejuctantly by Japan. That convention is still in force, but can be abrogated upon due notice by either party.

A little more than a year ago the Japane ernment enacted a law by the terms of which Japanese subjects are permitted to emigrate to the countries, and to those countries only, where their emigration will not be in violation of the law of the country of destination. Several companies have been formed in Japan for the purpose of promoting emigration under this law, not only to Hawail, but also to other countries where emigrants are in de-mand. But neither the Japanese Minister nor any other Japanese official has any connection with these companies, which are exclusively private business concerns. Nor do these companies promote emigration to Hawaii except in compliance with the sible for the welfare of the people whom they assist in sending abroad, and could not afford to incur the eavy penalties which the law would impose on

to Hawall owed its initiative to the Hawallan Government, and owes its continued existence to the Hawallan planters. The moment their demand for Inhor ceases, Japanese immigration will end also.

"Mr. Thurston," said Counsellor Sievens, of the Japanese Legation, to-day, "knows this, and he must know also that without this class of docile, intelligent labor, or some adequate substitute for it, the chief source of Hawallan wealth, the sugar industry, would be fatally crippled. The officials of the Japanese Legation cannot understand why Mr. Thurston should ignore this unless he believes that it is indispensable to the cause of annexation to impose upon the creduilty of the American public by misrepresenting Japan and her people."

Washington, March 20 .- Commander C. V. Gridley, when detached from the Buffalo, N. Y., lighthouse inspectorship, will command the receiving ship Richmond, at League Island. Commander J. E. Craig, now on duty at the New-York Navy Yard, will succeed Captain Sigsbee as hydrographer. Lieutenants W. E. Safford and C. F. Pond are detached from the Alert, and Lieutenant W. C. P.

tached from the Alert, and Lieutenant W. C. P. Muir is ordered to Mare Island, Cal., to examination for promotion.

The Navy Department to-day received a cable dispatch from Admiral McNair, on the Asiatic-Station, announcing that Commander Morris R. S. Mackenzle, of the Machias, had been found incapacitated by a medical survey, and would return home. The Admiral asked for a new commander for the ship as no one on the squadron had sufficient rank to fill the post permanently. Commander Chapman C. Todd will probably be sent.

KORNBLUM,

OPTICAL SPECIALIST,

Of 327 FIFTH AVE., near 334 St., has returned from Pittsburgh. He will now give his time exclusively to his New York office, and attend personally to the testing of sight, adjusting of glasses, etc.

GROUND TO DEATH BY AN ENGINE.

AN UNKNOWN MAN THROWS HIMSELF BE-FORE AN ELEVATED TRAIN AND IS KILLED INSTANTLY.

An unknown man was literally cut to pieces yes terday afternoon about 1:00 o'clock by a northbound train on the Second Avenue Elevated Railroad at Twenty-third-st. The engineer of the train, whose name is George W. Reeve, was placed under arrest and taken to the East Twenty-second-st. The man either fell or jumped in front of the

train as it was entering the Twenty-third-st, sta-tion. The platform was crowded with waiting passengers at the time, and a shrick of horror went up as the man's body was crunched under the engine wheels. Reeve did all in his power to stop the train. He shut off the steam and put on the brakes, but he was unable to stop in time to save Policeman Matthias J. Jennings, of the East Twenty-second-st station, was going uptown at the time of the accident, after answering rollcall

at the station. He heard the screams and shouts of the frightened women and rushed upstairs to the elevated station. He drew the mangled body from under the wheels of the engine. It presented a ghasily spectacle. The head was completely severed from the body, the heart and the entrails were torn out, and the face was crushed in. scene more horrible, a piece of the jawbone and one of the eyes fell into the street below. The engineer, in endeavoring to stop the train, broke the vacuum tube on the engine. Jennings,

when he learned this fact, ordered all the passengers from the train. Reeve was placed under arrest, but was allowed to run the train to its destination, so that the road might not be blocked. He was subsequently taken to the East Twentysecond-st. station by Policeman Frank Kumff, where he made a statement. Policeman Jennings says that the engineer told him that the man says that the engineer told him that the man jumped in front of the engine as it was coming up to the station at reduced speed on scheduled time. Reeve said that his engine was only three feet from the man when he leaped upon the track.

There was nothing in the man's clothing that could lead to his identification save a pawn-tleket. It was for a watch which was pawned in the name of Lipman, No. 50 East Fourteenth-st., at Goldstone's No. 22 First-ave, for 75 cents. The name and address on the ticket were found to be fietitious.

titious.

The mangled body was conveyed on a stretcher to the East Twenty-second-st, station. The dead man was about thirty-five years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and weighed about 150 pounds. His complexion, hair and mustache were dark, and he wore a dark striped suit, blue flannel shirt, coarse underciothing, congress gaiters and a black Fedora hat.

Reeve, the engineer, lives at No. 355 East One-hundred-and-twentieth-st. The name of the fireman is Edward Luchman, of No. 619 East One-hundred-and-forty-fifth-st. man is Edward Lucht dred-and-forty-fifth-st

LEFT ALONE, HE KILLS HIMSELF.

WITH HIS CHILDREN MARRIED AND HIS WIFE DEAD, A GERMAN FINDS NOTHING TO LIVE FOR.

Heartbroken because his four daughters and four sons had left him to get married, Johannes Hellemeiger, fifty years old, of No. 349 East Seventyseventh-st., shot himself in the right temple at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, dying shortly ward. Hellemeiger had lived at the foregoing adthe outbreak which occurred in the early part of dress for five years. One by one his children were

prison.

It was in regard to Scott's case that General Lee sent his two memorable cable messages, the first of which was dated February 29, in which he said he would not stand another Ruiz murder, and asked how many war vessels were available. The reply of the State Department to this is as yet a secret, but Scott has been released.

MORE FIGHTING IN CUBA. THE SPANISH VERSION OF RECENT ENGAGE-MENTS IN THE ISLAND.

Havana, March 20.-Advices received here to-day say that the rebels made an attack upon the town of Cano, near Manzanillo, on March 15, and sacked several houses. The garrison made a stubborn fight and finally repulsed the rebels, who left two of

and finally repulsed the rebels, who left two of their dead behind them. The garrison had one officer and three privates wounded.

According to data furnished by the chief of the military staff here a summary of the operations of the troops from March 19 to March 19 shows that 423 rebels have been killed and eight taken prisoners. Within the same period the Spanish troops have lost three officers and 238 privates wounded. It is also shown that between the dates mentioned 128 rebels have surrendered and 151 rifles, 107 machetes and 519 horses have been captured by the troops.

TO USE INCREASED VIGILANCE.

Washington, March 20.-Orders are to be issued to secure increased vigilance on the part of the ves-

ANXIETY FOR A FURNESS LINER.

Halifax, March 20.-The non-arrival of the Furness Line steamer Halifax City, now twenty-two days overdue from London for Halifax, is causing considerable anxiety to be felt for her. It is thought by some that she must have got into field tre, which the steamer Storm King encountered two days after seeing her, and broken her pro-peller. This is the longest passage that the Hallfax

AN ARGENTINE WARSHIP AGROUND. Montevideo, March 20.—The Argentine warship Santa Fe is ashore at Colonia, opposite Buenos Ayres.

SLAIN BY ALBANIANS AT A WEDDING. Belgrade, March 20.-Newspapers here publish a

story of an outrage committed by Albanians on a party of Christians at Tetova. A young Christian couple had just been married, and a party of their friends had gathered to celebrate the wedding. While the gayeties were in progress a number of Albanians appeared and demanded that the bridegroom pay a so-called wedding tax. This he refused to do, and his refusal so exasperated the Albanians that they attacked the Christians and killed or wounded twenty of them.

Philadelphia, March 20,-It was said to-day that the Franklin sugar refinery will be started up about April 1, furnishing employment to 1,000 hands,

FRANKLIN REFINERY TO START UP.

It is essential to the well-being of the physical economy that the kidneys and bladder about be eternally active, that they should never go "off duty." If they do, the kidneys fail to secrete from the blood the watery element and the impurities that should be thrown off by the bladder, and both organs suffer in organic health from their inaction, and incur danserous maindies. Among the bladder of the kidney at the bladder of the control of the secretary datasets. these are Bright's disease of the kidneys, disletes, retenach Bitters, which are the remainder of the fiery unmedicated stimulants of commerce. Malaria, dyspepsia, constipation, liver trouble, nervousness and debitity are remedied by the gental medicine, useful in convaisacence and

BOOMINGTHEIR CANDIDATES

ANOTHER BIG CROWD OF VISITORS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

CONGRESSMEN FROM ALL OVER THE COUNTRY TURN OUT IN FORCE TO PRESS THE

CLAIMS OF THEIR FRIENDS UPON

THE PRESIDENT. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, March 20.—The pressure of callers at the White House was greater to-day than it has been since the first two or three days of the new Administration. Many of the visitors came only to pay their respects and had no applications for office to present. But, as usual, Senators and Representatives were present in large force to press the appointments in which they are interested upon the new President. Representative Grosvenor had the first audience with the President, paying his visit before the hour set for callers. He was followed by Perry S. Heath and C. U. Gordon, the new Postmaster for Chicago. Mr. Heath called to receive his commission as First Assistant Postmaster-General. Mr. Gordon was on a similar errand. Mr. Gordon was accompanied by Senator Mason. Senator Cullom, of Illinois, was also a caller. Senator Cullom is understood to be deeply interested in the appointment of F. W. Palmer, of Illinois, as Public Printer. Mr. Mason is also interested in an appointment to this place. He wants an Illinois man to win, but the big petition of Mr. Foster, also an Illinoisan, prevents his taking an active part for or against Mr. Palmer. Colonel L. B. Pease, the Rhode Island candidate, started home to-day, having assurances, it is said, that the appointment will not be made for some time. His interests will be looked after by Senators Aldrich and Wetmore, both of whom saw the President to-day.

Representative Overstreet, of Indiana, sub mitted to the President a further protest of union printers against the appointment of Colonel Harrison Gray Otis, of California, as Assistant Secretary of War.

are leaving no stone unturned. Senator Cullom went to the White House with him to-day. Kansas, saw the President to urge the appoint-Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

SIGNIFICANCE OF MR. KYLE'S VISIT. Senator Kyle, whose frequent visits to the White House and apparent cordial relations with the President give rise to the supposition that he will act with the Republicans in the Senate, again talked with the President, introducing his friend, Colonel H. R. Meyers, of Huron, who wants a foreign appointment. Mr.

Representatives Walker and Yost appeared together, and later a body of Virginia politicians called. At their head were ex-Governor John S. Wise and James D. Brady, who was Collector of Internal Revenue for the Petersburg District

Republican members of the House from West Virginia called in a body. The delegation has not decided upon all the appointments for Federal offices in the State, but presented some of the candidates, among the number being J. K. Thompson, who wants to be United States Marshal, and State Senator Davis, who wants to be Governor of Alaska. D. Meyer, who wants to be Minister to Switzerland, was with the dele-

Carolina friends had their customary reception. John C. Dancy, the colored man who National conventions.

The following were among the various visitors of prominence, some on business and some on social calls: Senators Proctor, Foraker, Faulk-ner, Turple, Frye, Gallinger, Gear and Spooner; ex-Senator Sawyer, Representatives Lorin Fletcher, Walter Evans, Walker, of Massachu-setts; Pugh, of Kentucky; McCall, of Massachu-setts; Catchings, of Mississippi; Belden, of New-York: Belknap, of Illinois; ex-Representative "Tim" Campbell, of New-York; Colonel "Pat" McCaull, of Virginia, and William H. Osborne, who has been appointed Consul-General at Lon-

SOUTHERNERS WARMLY GREETED.

sentatives came earlier in the day to exchange greetings with President McKinley. Representative Sayers headed the Texas delegation in the House, and Representative Robertson, of Louislana, headed the delegation from his State. They were all cordially received. Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, introduced to the President Senator of South Carolina, and Senator Clay, of Georgia. Senator Mills, of Texas, came by him-

The President has accepted the resignation of General Joseph B. Doe as Assistant Secretary of War, to take effect from yesterday. Like nearly all the other Democratic bureau officers, General Doe tendered his resignation to the President immediately after the inauguration. As in the case of the others, it was to take effect at the convenience of the President. With the single exception of Mr. Dabney, of the Agricultural Department, General Doe is the only one of the Assistant Secretaries of the Democratic Administration whose resignation has yet been accepted, and his is the only case where the resignation was accepted in advance of the appointment of Colonel Otis, Editor of "The Los Angeles Times," as General Doe's successor. But the friends of the numerous other candidates say he will not be chosen because of the alleged opposition to labor interests. Colonel Otis is in The President has accepted the resignation of opposition to labor interests. Colonel Otis is in the city and had an interview with Secretary Alger yesterday. The latest name mentioned for the place is that of ex-Representative Hender-son, of Illinois, who is now in Washington, and commands the support of his State delegation for any office he desires.

curtailing the freedom given to office-seekers and others who think they can best advance their interests by personal visits. Several of his friends, including some Senators and Representatives, have suggested this to Mr. McKinley, and it is said on the best authority that he is The refinery is controlled by the Sugar Trust, and looking for a way to carry out the idea. This has been shut down for some time. looking for a way to carry out the idea. This morning the President was subjected to a constant strain, physical and mental, through handshaking and listening to explanations, objections and importunities. One Senator, who entered his office this morning and saw Mr. McKinley surrounded by fourscore of eager men, did not hesitate to express his indignation that the President of the United States should be obliged to go through such an ordeal six days in the week. The statement is made semi-officially that geographical considerations will in future govern applications for assistant secretaryships and similar high official places, and that States which are already represented in the Cabinet will not be called upon to supply Assistant Secretaries of the Departments until other great States are cared for. This is thought to dispose for the present of candidates for the Assistant Secretaries, and the cabinet will not be called upon to supply Assistant Secretaries of the Departments until other great States are target for the Assistant Secretaries, the capture of the State, War, Navy, Treasury and Interior Departments, at least from California, New-York, Michigan, Illinois, Massachusetts, Ohio and Maryland.

The Illinois people who are pushing John R. Thomas for Assistant Secretary of the Navy Senator Baker and ex-Governor Osborne, of ment of ex-Representative Ryan, of Kansas, as

Kyle apparently makes recommendations for appointments as freely as the recognized Republican Senators. The Virginians took a turn as callers to

under President Harrison. Senator Elkins, Governor Atkinson and the

Senator Pritchard and his untiring North

thinks he has a good chance for appointment as Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, was with Senator Pritchard. Dancy has been a delegate from North Carolina at four

National conventions.

Senator Penrose saw the President with another delegation of Pennsylvanians.

Representative Boutelle, of Maine, presented Mr. McCorville, of Bangor.

A number of Southern Senators and Repre

Among other casual visitors were ex-Repre Among other casual visitors were ex-Keptersentative W. D. Bynum, chalrman of the Gold Standard Democratic National Committee; General Longstreet and ex-Secretary B. F. Tracy. Mr. Bynum was closeted with the President for some time, General Longstreet is urderstood to want to succeed General Hampton as Railroad ommissioner if it is decided to remove the lat-

commands the support of his State delegation for any office he desires.

It is understood that Joseph L. Bristow, of Ottawa, Kan., has been selected by President McKinley for Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, and that the nomination will be sent to the Senate early next week. Mr. Bristow is a newspaper man, forty years old. For years he was chairman of the Kensas Republican State Committee and private secretary to Governor Morrill. The appointment of fourth-class postmasters will be resumed immediately on Mr. Bristow's assuming office.

SEEKING RELIEF FROM THE PRESSURE. The President is considering the advisability of



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ACTING CAPTAIN PETTY'S CASE.

HE FLATLY DENIES THE CHARGES OF CORRUP TION MADE BY MRS. MERRILL. Acting Inspector Allaire began an investigation

at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon into the charges made against Acting Captain Petty, of the Charles-st, station, by Mrs. Elizabeth Merrill, of No. 49 Greenwich-ave. She accuses Petty of corruption. The Charles-st, police have raided her house on three occasions. The last raid was on March 13. Mrs. Merrill was held for trial in Jefferson Market Court on a charge of keeping a

The Parkhurst Society is pressing the charge against the Acting Captain. Mrs. Merrill has made an affidavit, in which she declares that a saloonkeeper named Henry Mass was the go-between if the arrangement which, she says, the police triad to make with her.

Mrs. Merrill appeared before the Acting Inspector with several witnesses to corroborate her charges against Acting Captain Petty. She declared that Petty had persecuted her, and then offered to give her protection if she would pay him a stipulated sum. In court a week ago, she as-serted that Petry demanded floo a month. She has-made affidavit now that the amount mantioned was

offered to give her processor of stipulated sum. In court a week ago, she asserted that Petty demanded \$150 a month. She has made affidavit now that the amount mentioned was \$100 down and \$25 monthly.

Jesse Epstein, who said he was Mrs. Merrill's counsel, demanded to he allowed to be present at the hearing, but the Acting Inspector excluded him from the room. Mrs. Merrill, appeared in her benaft, a man named Stone and his wife, and a Mrs. Frank, who are tenants of Mrs. Merrill, appeared in her benaft. Her little daughter and S. R. Lounsberry, another tenant, were also called Lounsberry, another tenant, were also called Lounsberry another tenant, were also called Lounsberry, another tenant, were also called Lounsberry, another tenant, were also called Lounsberry has made affidavit that he was present when Mass, the salloonkeeper, called on Mrs. Merrill and made a proposition that if she paid \$100 down and \$25 monthly she could do business. Mrs. Merrill shusband corroborates her statement as to the Acting Captain's visit to her house. The tonants made statements tending to show that Mrs. Merrill contacted a respectable house.

Acting Captain Petty made a flat denial of the charges, He said that Mrs. Merrill contacted him the tenance were made out of whole cloth and instigated by revenge. He said that he had gone its the landlord of the nome and requested him to put Mrs. Merrill out, as she was running a disorderly house. Mrs. Merrill, which resulted in the last raid, and Patroiman Zimmerman, who got the evidence against Mrs. Merrill, which resulted in the last raid, and Patroiman Zimmerman, who got the evidence against Mrs. Merrill, which resulted in the last raid, and Patroiman Zimmerman, who got the evidence in one of the previous raids also made statements in the Acting Captain's behalf. Mass, who Mrs. Merrill declares was a go-between, denied all her statements to the Acting Inspector. The latter will make his report of the investigation to Calef Conlin. The report will include a recommendation as to whether

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